CARNOT MURDERED

President of the French Republic Stabbed by an Italian.

DEED DONE IN THE STREET

Scated in His Carriage the Assassin's Knife Reached Him.

THOUGHT TO BE AN ANARCHIST

Narrow Escape of the Dastard from Lynching by the Infuriated Populace-Almost a Panic at the Theater Where M. Carnot Was Expected to Attend a Performance in His Honor-Women Screamed and Their Hats-All Lyons Plunged in Grief

Francois Marie Sadi-Carnot, President of the French Republic, was assassinated about 10 o'clock last night, on his way to the thea ter in Lyons, France. His assassin was Cesare Giovanni Santo, an Italian, who was immediately captured. Santo was barely saved from death at the hands of the infuriated populace. President Carnot died shortly after midnight this morning.

Lyons, June 24 .- The most intense excitement has been caused everywhere in France by what will probably prove a successful attempt to assassinate President Carnot,

To describe the excitement in this city would almost be impossible. The President was visiting Lyons in connection with the international exhibition. Upon his arrival here he was tendered a reception at the Prefecture, after which he visited the exhibition, After spending some time at the exhibition he proceeded to the Palais de Commerce, where a banquet was given in his honor.

At 9.25 o'clock to-night President Carnot started for the theater, where a gala performance was to be given because of his presence in the city. Several carriages were in the occasion, the first one being occupied by the President.

M. Carnot's carriage was driven slowly along in front of the Palace of Commerce, and then turned into Rue de la Republique, still following the facade of the palace, When half way down the street, which was lined with enthusiastic crowds of people who were loudly cheering, a man rushed out of the crowd and sprang upon the step of the President's landau.

STABBED TO THE HEART. Just at this moment M. Carnot was waving his right hand and saluting, with his hat in his left hand, in response to the ovation that was being given to him by the crowd. The people close to the carriage saw that the man standing on the step had a knife in his hand.

the bright blade gleaming in the air as the assessin's arm descended, and then President Carnot was seen to fall back in his seat, his face deathly pale. One of his hands was pressed over his heart where the steel had en-

bealde M. Carnot immediately struck the as-sassin a blow full in the face and knocked him from the step, thus preventing the man from again stabbing the President, which it was his evident intention to do. Instantly cries of "Le President est assas-

Mne!" "Mort a l'assassin!" were heard on every side, and the crowd in the vicinity of carriage swelled to enormous proportions, ry member of it seemingly intent upon kill-

sergeants de ville, who seized him and atsergeants de vuic, who serzed him and at-tempted to draw him away from his captors. This was found to be impossible, as the in-furlated, populace were determined to lynch the man, and the efforts of the sergeants availed nothing, beyond saving the man from in-

Blows were aimed at his face and head ove the shoulders of the police, who had by this time arrived, and many of the blows landed fairly. At last the police succeeded in driv-

ing the howling mob back a foot or so from their prisoner, but to get the captive away was a physical impossibility.

In the mean time the news of the attempted murder had spread with lightning-like rapid-ity, and mounted guards were sent to the aid ity, and mounted guards were sent to the aid of the policemen, who were still struggling to preserve the life of the assassin. With drawn sabres in their hands the guards rode down into the swirling crowd, heedless of whom their horses trampled upon. The crowd slowly gave way before the horses, and at last the center of the mob was reached. Then a cordon was formed around the ten almost exhausted, policemen and their cardian and

deavors to reach him. The guards repelled these attacks with the flat eides of their swords, while at the same time keeping watchful eyes upon the growd to prevent the prisoner from being shot. Maledictions were heaped upon the captive, and never before has such a wild indignation against a human being been seen in this city,

HIS CASE DEEMED ROPELESS, Meanwhile physicians were hastily sum moned to attend the President, who had almost immediately been conveyed to the prefecture. A careful examination was made of the wound, and the doctors declared that the condition of M. Carnot was hopeless.

The receipt of the news of the assassination caused great sensation at the Grand Theater, which was filled to the walls by the elite of Lyons. The theater presented a brilliant scale, the handsome folletes of the ladies being offset by the gay uniforms of the many

being offset by the gay uniforms of the many military officers present.

All were waiting with impatience the ar-rival of the President, and all were unable to understand the delay. Suddenly a man en-tered the theater, crying at the top of his voice, "The President has been assessinated."

The most intense excitement followed this abrupt announcement: Women screamed and

confirm the news. They found all the streets leading to the palace filled with excited throngs, and in a few minutes they were convinced that the report of the cowardly attempt upon the life of the President was true.

CHEERS TURNED TO CUESES. Suddenly through the throng sped a lar day conveying Adrien Dupuy, a brother of Prime Minister Dupuy, Deputy Chandey, and Prefect Rivaud, the crowd falling away before it as it dashed into the Bue de la Refecture it became generally known that his

publique, preceded by four mounted gen-darmes. The crowd thinking now that the report of the assassination was untrue, and that the President was in the carriage, shouted "Vive Carnot," "Vive la Repub-

shouted "Vive Carnot," "Vive la Republique"

The carriage was stopped and Mm. Chaudey and Rivaud in tremulous voices said:
"Don't shout. The President has been the victim of an outrage." The cheers were instantly turned to curses, and many and loud were the cries for vangeance.

The landau proceeded to the theater, where Mm. Rivaud and Chaudey went to the President's box. As soon as they were seen the whole audience rose, and amid profound silence M. Rivaud said in a voice broken with sobs, "The President has just been assassinated."

This announcement was received with a terrible explosion of fury, as the audience, when the first report of the assassination was eceived had, though greatly excited, generally discredited it. The theater resounded with shouts of "Mort a l'assassin" and cries for vengeance upon him.

lique a miscreant, under the pretext of pre-senting a petition, stabbed M. Carnot with a

dagger."

M. Rivaud was again interrupted with shouts of "Death to the murderer." "Revenge!" "Revenge!" "Waving his hand for silence M. Rivaud Waving his hand for silence my mis-

waving ins hand for sience M. Invada again spoke, saying: "Do not make my mis-sion more painful. We left M. Carnot in the hands of doctors. You understand that under these conditions our hearts are filled with sor-row and that the proposed performance in the President's honor cannot take place."

The audience then left the building, many of them proposeding at once to the prejecting of them proceeding at once to the prefecture, where they stood in the streets waiting for any report that might be vouchsafed them from the building, and discussing among themselves the horrible crime that they considered had cast disgrace upon the fair fame of their state. of their city.

INTERNAL HEMODRHAGES SET IN. After examining the President's wound all the physicians in attendance upon him agreed that an operation was necessary, whereupon Dr. Ollier immediately probed the wound. While this was being done M. Carnot came to his senses and said feebly, but distinctly: "How you are nurting me."

The doctors, however, continued to attend the wound, the outward bleeding of which had stopped. They knew, though, that the President's condition was extremely grave, as they more than suspected that internal hem-orrhages had some account.

they more than suspected that include accordinges had commenced.

After M. Carnot had been taken from his carriage and piaced on a bed in the prefecture nobody but the doctors and the officers of his military household who had accompanied him to Lyons were allowed to enter the room to which he had been carried.

THE ASSASSIN AN ITALIAN. Cesare Giovanni Santo, the assassin, is a beardless young man, 20 or 25 years old. When arrested he was attired in a brown suit, and wore a peaked cap that matched the suit in color.

As he marched under his police guard from the Rue de la Republique to the station he heid his head down, but his eyes glanced fur-tively around as though he was seeking an opportunity to escape from his captors. To make such an attempt, however, would have been the height of foolbardiness, unless he desired to commit suicide, for there is not the slighest doubt that had be got away from the protection afforded him by the police he would have been torn limb from limb by the crowd, whose every action showed that they were thirsting for his blood.

were thirsting for his blood.

When the police party reached the Place des Cordeliers they were obliged to stop while the landau, in which were Gen. Borius, the prefect, the mayor, and the wounded President, escorted by a detachment of mounted guards on a gallop, was driven rapidly past them en route to the prefecture. A second carriage, conveying the officers of the President's military household, followed close behind. An Associated Press reporter entered a third carriage, in which were M. Burdeau, ex-minister of finance, and Senator Millaud. On arriving at the prefecture Gen. Borius, the prefect, and the mayor alighted.

BLOOD-STAIN JUST OVER THE HEART.

BLOOD-STAIN JUST OVER THE HEART, President Carnot lay motionless and un conscious upon the cushions of the carriage, His eyes were closed. His waistcoat was un-buttoned, and his shirt, on which the bright red cordon of the Legion of Honor was con-spicuous, was covered on the left side, just His eyes were closed. His waistcoat was unspicuous, was covered on the left side, just ver the heart, by a large blood-stain that extended to the hip. It was impossible to tell from his appearance whether he was dead or

the carriage, but the mounted guards and the foot police held them in check some di tance from the landau in which the President was lying. Many were the expressions of pity or the President and anger at his assassin.
ien. Borins, the prefect, and the mayor, assted by a number of attendants, lifted M. Carot from the carriage, and with difficulty carried him as tenderly as possible to a room on the first floor of the prefecture, and laid him on a bed. Dr. Gailleton, who is mayor of Lyons, then examined the wound.

SANTO REPUSES TO STATE HIS MOTIVE. Santo, who speaks French badly, when questioned by Prefect Lepine at the police station in Rue Moliere, said he had lived at Cette, department of Herault, for the past six months, and had only come to Lyons today. He gave his age at 22 years. His replies were given coolly but without any sign of bravado. He refused, however, to answer any of the many questions put to him regard-ing his motive for stabbing the President, declaring that on this subject he would speak

only before a tribunal.

When he was searched by the police a book was found in one of his pockets in which it was written that he had been born in a village in the province of Milan, Italy.

DEATH ENDED ALL. Shortly after midnight the archbishop o Lyons was summoned to the bedside of the dving President to administer to him the last rites of the church. He was in the room but a short time when he emerged and retired to as nort time when he emerged and related to an adjoining room. Here he remained until 12.30 o'clock, when he was again summoned to the President's room, where he admin-istered to him the sacrament.

M. Carnot remained conscious to the last. He remixed that his life was rapidly ebbing, and twice he said, "Je m'en vais."

He realized that his life was rapidly ebbing, and twice be said, "Je m'en vais."

Dr. Ponce leaned over the bed on which the President was lying and said to him, "Your friends are here, Monsieur Le President."

M. Carnot replied: "I am grateful for their presence," and in less than a minute he gasped for breath. There was a convulsive shuddering of his body, and the President of France was dead.

TTALIANS PURSUED BY THE MOR. It was thought that the entire population of the city was in the streets when the attack mon the President was made, but this belief later proved erroneous, for as the night advanced the crowds were constantly augment-

ing their strength. After the attacks upon the Italian cafes the disorderly element among the crowds devoted their attention to the Italians whom they found upon the streets. Several of these men were pursued by the mob and barely escaped with their lives. The police, who were extraordinarily vigilant, had great difficulty in rescains the hunted went. in rescuing the hunted men.

The Rue de la Barre is now barricaded at

both ends and guarded by troops.

CARNOT'S LAST SPEECH. M. Carnot's last speech was delivered at the the success of the exhibition, and said that the same heart beats in all French breasts when it is known the honor, security, or rights of the country are at stake. This same union of all Frenchmen formed a guarantee of the march toward progress and justice, to which it belonged to France to give an ex-ample to the world.

Prime Minister Dupuy started on his return

THEIR MOTIVES ARE BASE

assassin was an Italian, and the feeling of deep indignation among the crowd found vent in the form of attacks upon cales kept by inoffensive natives of Italy. Three such places, in the vicinity of the Palace of Commerce, were totally wrecked by the infuriated mob. French flags, which were in abundance, were then procured by the crowd, and with cries of "Down with the foreigners," "Out with them." hundreds of men and boys marched to the Rue de la Barre, in which street the Italian consulate is situated. There is no doubt that the consulate would have been sacked had it not been for the prompt action of the police, who stopped the crowd and compelled its mer bers to disperse.

The excitement continues at fever heat, and it would take very little to precipitate bloody and their places.

anti-Italian riois. All over the city threats are made to take summary vengeance upon the countrymen of Santo, and the authorities, fearing that an attempt will be made to put these threats into effect, ordered bodies of cuirassiers to patroi the city to prevent an outhreak Everywhere the troops are greated outbreak. Everywhere the troops are greeted with cries of "L-ng live the army!"

CONSTERNATION IN PARIS.

Many People Believe Santo's Deed to Have

Been an Act of Revenge. Panis, June 24,-The first news of the at tempt upon the life of President Carnot was received in this city with many expressions of doubt, but later when dispatches began to pour in describing in detail the act of the assassin, doubt could no longer prevail. came the brief dispatch a ing that M. Carnot was dead. To describe the varied emotions that filled the minds of the Parisians would be impossible. In many instances officials who were seen by the representatives of the Asso-ciated Press were too much overcome by the sundenness of the disaster to express any opinion as to the result that would follow the

arrest of the assassin.

Telegrams expressing the deepest regret at the death of the President were received from all points. Officials were chary of giving any publicity to their political opinions. But among the great class outside of the officials nothing but deep sorrow and indignation at the cowardly blow that had deprived France of her recentive were expressed. In the of her executive were expressed. In the cafes and everywhere men congregated specu-iation was rife as to the motive that had prompted the crime.

PERHAPS AN IRRESPONSIBLE CRANK. Many persons jumped to the conclusion that the assassination was the act of an anarchist, but as a matter of fact nothing whatever is positively known as yet as to the cause that led to the taking of the President's life. Many persons believe that the crime was the work of an irresponsible "crank," whose enmity against France and her President was kindled by the Aigues Mortes riots, when many Italians were killed, and who determined to wreak vengeance for the

determined to wreak vengeance for the wrongs done his countrymen.
Whatever the motive for the crime, it is certain that the act has plunged the whole of France into the deepest mourning. Aside from his political enomies President Carnot was universally beloved. His pure, upright life endeared him to the masses of the people, and his honesty of purpose and devotion to the interests of France were unquestioned.

It is believed that his funeral, which will be an imposing state-affair function, will be the occasion of one of the greatest demonstrations of popular love and respect that France has seen in many years. has seen in many years.

MME, CARNOT PROSTRATED.

On every side the deepest sympathy is excressed for Mme. Carnot, who did so much eially to make her husband's administration popular, Mme, Carnot was at the ssination was conveyed to her by an official of the President's household. She at first reis the President's nousehold. She at hist re-used to believe it, asking why any one could essire to kill her husband. When the truth if the dispatch was impressed upon her he became almost prostrated with grief, the demanded to be at once taken to She demanded to be at once taken to Lyons, and arrangements were soon perfected with the railway company, and in a short time, in company with her two daughters, who were weeping bitterly, she was speeding to Lyons in the hope that they would arrive there to find the reports of the President's condition exaggerated. The journey is about 315 miles by rail, and before the train had recessed more than a description. CABINET COUNCIL CALLED.

ummoned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning to consider the situation, and take appropri-

dents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies prior to the meeting of the Cabinet, As official note was issued this morning alling upon the Senate and the Chamber of ceputies to assemble in congress at Ver-Deputies to assemble in congress at Ver-sulles at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of electing a new President.

HIS PARTING KISS TO HIS GRANDDAUGHTER, Santo came out of the Cafe Casati, one of the places which was sacked by the mob. Santo was born at Monte Vesconti, province

When President Carnot reached Dijon When President Carnot reached Dijon en route for Lyons he found awaiting him on the platform of the railway station his son, son-in-law, and his wife, with his 4-year-old granddaughter. M. Carnot took his grand-daughter into his carriage and embraced her, saving how much more pleasant it would be if he could stay in Dijon with her instead of going to Lyons. His eyes filled with tears as he gave her a parting kiss and handed her to

BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS CAREER. Marie-Francois-Sadi-Carnot, fourth President of the French Republic, was born at Limoges, France, August 11, 1837. He was the eldest son of the ex-Minister Hippolyte Sadi-Carnot of 1848, who died in 1888, and was the grandson of Sazare Carnot, known as the "Organizer of Victory."

ession, and entered the Ecole Polytechnique i 1857. He was elected representative from the Cote d'Or to the national assembly on ebruary 8, 1871, and several times was lected to the same body by different con-

He served as minister of public works in the abinet of Jules Ferry in 1880, of Brisson in 1885, and in the latter also as minister of fluance, retaining the latter portfolio in De Freyeiner's cabinot in 1886. On December 3, 1887, Carnot was elected President of the republic, entering upon his high office Jan-uary 1, 1888. His term would have expired

IN LOCAL OFFICIAL CIRCLES. News of the Assassination Came Like

Lightning from a Clear Sky. Although the public places of Washingto

were deserted on Sunday's hot evening the news of the assassination of President Carnot came known over the city with remarkable rapidity. The most profound sensation was ereated everywhere, but particularly in offi-

created everywhere, but particularly in offi-cial circles was the tragedy most keenly felt, and most intelligently discussed.

The news was carried to the President by Secretary Thurber as the two were starting out for a drive early this evening. Mr. Cleve-land was deeply shocked by thenssassination, speaking of it repeatedly during the drive with earnest regret and sorrow. All during the exempt the news as it arrived tables.

M. Carnot's last speech was delivered at the banquet given in his honor. He dwelt upon the success of the exhibition, and said that the same heart beats in all French breasts when it is known the honor, security or rights of the country are at stake. This same union of all Frenchmen formed a guarantee of the march toward progress and justice, to which it belonged to France to give an example to the world.

ANTI-ITALIAN RIOIS FEARED.

Immediately after the death of M. Carnot. Prime Minister Duppy started on his return to Paris to officially announce the news to the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

After M. Carnot had been taken to the presture it became expressing the sympathy and sorrow of the United States at the sad calamity that has befallen the sister republic.

Rev. Alexander Kent States His Opinion of Some Newspapers.

NOT USED FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD

The Press as a Political and Social Weather Vane" the Subject of His Sermon- Making Money by Catering to Corporations. Wall Street's Latest Attempt.

The average independent newspaper has, in the opinion of the Rev. Alexander Kent, of the People's Church, become a servitor to corporations, trusts, and the like. He believes that their motives are simply based on moneymaking and not for the good of the public. These statements of his belief and also criticisms on recent editorials in a local paper formed the groundwork for his sermon yesterday morning at Typographical Hall. His social weather vane."

"The weather vane," said he, in opening his discourse, "is simply a device for revealing, not determining the direction of the wind.
"The press appears to be to the world of thought and feeling in our day what the weathercock is to the world of sense. It re-

weathercock is to the world of sense. It reveals the movements of the social atmosphere and is the social weather vane
"The current of thought and feeling should be gotten if any where in the great and professedly independent metropolitan dailies—the papers whose chief business it confessedly is not to lead and educate the popular thought as it once was, but to make money out of it by reflecting it and catering to it in the most taking and popular manner. These ought to be our truest social weather vanes and tell us always how the wind is blowing, not in their particular locality only, but in not in their particular locality only, but in the larger and wider areas of the social at-

nosphere.
"They would be were it not that they find they would be were it not that they find they and the state of the sta "They would be were it not that they find their business interests more directly and largely subservient at times by diverging from this course. Sometimes it happens that a great syndicate, trust, corporation, or class desires to educate the people in a certain direction, in which case it employs these supposed purveyors of popular thought to convey its teachings. Of course, t. sy must not appear as the organs of this body. They must seem at least to be true to the people.

PAPERS BETRAY THE PEOPLE, "But whatever the scheme of legal plunder or robbery such trust, corporation, or class desire to have furthered, it is only necessary to make the business of furthering it suffito make the business of furthering it safi-ciently profitable to the average paper to se-cure it: advocacy of such scheme, and that professedly in the interest of the very people it is meant to plunder."

In support of these assertions Mr. Kent dwelt upon the efforts made by Wall street through leading papers to secure a new issue of bonds. He said:

"The regularity with which certain stereo-typed editorials appeared in these papers, the persistency with which the bond issue was urged as a measure of salvation for this coun-

persistency with white the bond issue was urged as a measure of salvation for this coun-try, all go to show either that these papers were patriotic enough to stand for personal convictions at the cost of popular favor, a supposition quite inconsistent with the business theory of newspaper management, or that the class interested in the issuance of bonds took good care to see that the advo-cates of their cause were properly rewarded for their service.

"Somehow popular conviction gravitates quite irresistibly to the latter conclusion. It may be wrong. Most gladly would I believe that it is. But the known facts seem to shut us up to the conclusion that the social weather vanes in this case were set by breezes blowing from plutocratic quarters and not from the homes and hearts of the people. Their purpose in this case seems to have been to raise the wind rather than to show the di-

for publishing the same. "From one end of this country to the other," he remarked, "the papers were fairly ablaze with zeal for 'honest money.' A great many good people were caught with this chaff. It was a highly moral cry. It looked as though the country was having an ethical revival, and while the good Christian people had their eyes turned heavenward in devout thankfulness for this evidence of grace the secundrelly gang went through their pockets and robbed them to the tune of a thousand or two millions."

SOME SAMPLE CASES. Mr. Kent then read a recent editorial entitled "The avarice that kills," in the Washington Post as confirming this view. He then remarked, "And these are only sample cases of marked, "And these are only sample cases of what is very common, so that after all, we do not find in these so-called independent dail-ies any adequate revealing of popular thought movements. Indeed, it is a part of the nolley of those who thus subsidize the papers of the country in the interest of corporate or class schemes to dictate in large measure even what news shall be published. They think it wise especially to withhold all that indicates the growth of the Populist movement."

growth of the Populist movement."

Mr Kent then criticised sharply at length Mr Kent then criticised sharply at length the methods adopted by the men who are thriving by the injustice of the present system and who are seeking to keep people in ignor-ance touching the movements of the higher thought and the trend of society toward nobler alms. "The subserviency of the aver-age journalist and manager," he said, "to this sort of dictation is one of the most humiliat-ing and discouraging features of our civiliza-

due to some recent editorials in the Washington Post. He mentioned that the first one to attract his attention was headed, "From the Workman's Standpoint." The title pleased him, but the merit was not all in the title, as it discussed the coal strikes, but the editorial failed to answer its own question, "Why didn't the mine owners settle the trouble with their employes before blood was shed and troubles arose?" "Sure enough," said Mr. Kent, "Why didn't they? The Post does not say—at least not in this editorial. It seems to have taken fright at its own audacseems to have taken irright at its own audies ity in venturing to ask such a question, and proceeds to assure the public—that is, the public to which it is in the habit of cattering that it concedes fully the right, both of oper-ators and miners to do entirely as they please within the limits of the law. It describes within the limits of the law. It deprecates most seriously any interference with this in-dividual freedom."

Mr. Kent made some running comments on the editorial. He asked, "Why not treat the smoking invader of a powder magazine in the same way? If his act is no more dangerous to the person and order of society than the man who cuts the wages of his workmen below living prices—and the Post argues that it isn't—why should society tolerate laws that make one a criminal and the other a gentle-man? I should like to hear the reason. The man? I should like to hear the reason. The Post would greatly oblige us by giving it. The fact is, it was badly rattled when it really undertook to grapple with this problem. It evidently had some ideas of its own that were sound and sensible, but it no sooner stated them than it saw their incompatibility with the ancient economistic teachings and at once began to hedge in favor of the school."

SOCIETY'S RIGHT CONSIDERED. Mr. Kent, after further discussing the editorial, considered the subject-matter of society's right to deal with the problem. He charged the recent strikes to coal operators whose object, he held, was to get better prices for coal on hand, and were willing to rob consumers and throw out of employment 100,000 men. They were willing, he maintained, "to risk even the destruction of their own prop-

Mr. Kent, just before closing his discourse, took occasion again to criticise the Post's editorial on "Anarchy in High Places," in which the utterances of Prof. George D. Herron, of Iowa College, were denounced. He said that the editorial was unjust.

"There is not," he remarked, "a single indictment in the professor's arraignment of our political, industrial, and judicial methods that cannot be sustained by abundant evidence, and by evidence, too, for that matter, furnished from time to time in facts adduced and commented upon in the editorial columns of the Post. When the Post charges the professor with teaching that 'courts are the cradles of tyranny' and 'law its instrument' it charges what the very language it quotes ought to show it is faise. The professor's argument is not against courts, nor against law, but against those methods of administration that so commonly obtain in both. If the memory against those methods of administration that so commonly obtain in both. If the memory of the Post had not been so conveniently short it would have recalled the fact that only a short time had elapsed since its own editorial columns had attacked the court of only a short time had elapsed since its own editorial columns had attacked the court of South Carolina and advocated disregard of its decisions. It would have hardly been fair, however, on this account for one to demounce the editor as a blatant anarchist, and an enemy of the courts and the law. But it would have been a good deal fairer than the course which the Post has seen fit to pursue in regard to the utterances of Prof, Herron, There can be no doubt, says the Post, 'as to the duty of college authorities with reference to such a teacker.' We do not want our youth misguided by pernicious counsel even if we are willing to nourish the enemies of society.' No more do we want our youth misguided by a venal press, and if society were only alive to its own interests and duty, if it were not generally under the same miserable motives that rule in the conduct of journalism, such a vicious editorial as directed against Prof. Herron would be followed by an imperative demand for the editor's removal or the general dropping of the paper."

Mr. Kent concluded with the statement that the time must come soon for a more cievated press with higher ethical purposes. "The great trouble," he said, "is that those whose financial interests are wrapped up in the present injustice and wrongs have an undue share in the wealth of the country, and are therefore able to command and to shape the press as others are not."

IT CANNOT BE DESTROYED. Voltaire and Tom Paine Could Not Neutral-

"Who Wrote the Bible?" was the question

discussed last evening by Rev. J. H. McCarty, acting pastor of the Metropolitan M. E.

sertions," said Dr. McCarty. "I do not indulge in sensation. The theme selected includes so much that I can merely giance at it, cludes so much that I can merely giance at it. But here is the Book. It is to-day found almost everywhere, in every house in the civil ized and Christian world. It dates back in the ages, and we can scarcely trace its history. Yet it has a history well authenticated. It has been most wonderfully preserved, and that is one proof of its divinity. It has never been lost, it cannot be lost. Other books have been lost, but they were the writings of men, for which God has no care.

"What is the Bible? Every great man that arises excites inquiry. We want to know all

arises excites inquiry. We want to know all about him—be be President, general or in other walks of life. We inquire about Shakes-peare, his habits, his characteristics. We go to the house where he was horn and where he lived and put our feet in the places where his were placed, and we read with interest the

"And so of Abraham Lincoln. No one ever dreamed of his greatness until the opportu-nity came for him to make his impress upon the annals of his country. Now every place where Lincoln set his foot is sacred. The Bible is the Word of God. It is sacred. It cannot be olotted out by speech or pen. Vol-taire tried h; Tom Paine tried it. They could neither destroy its influence nor neutralize it. No book is read to-day as the Bible: no book so largely quoted from. There is no trouble in life that does not find in it a remedy.

"When Congressmen try to be witty or smart they quote from and weave into their speeches a part of the Bible. Had there been no Bible there would have been no Shakespeare's works in the present perfection, nor no Dante's In-ferno, for the inspiration of the Bible is breathed into both, and the Bible puts beauty and pallos into Mfs. "Who wrote this book?

"We con holy men of old. We cannot maintain that every line and every sentence is inspired, Many minor errors crept in. But it is divine. to raise the wind rather than to show the direction it was blowing."

In a similar velo he spoke of the movement
of the money power to bring the country to a
gold standard and so increase its purchasing
power through the demonetizing of silver
and the contraction of the currency. He
stated that agents furnished the newspapers
with restorial for the campaign and reasons
their neglit. Suppose there are discrepancies their merit. Suppose there are discrepancies their nerit. Suppose there are discrepancies in the discriptions given of leading events by Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. It is well that there are such discrepancies, for it is evidence that they did not copy from each other. But they agree in substance quite as well as the writers for the daily papers would agree in the accounts they would give of any

agree in the accounts they would give of any event of the present day.

"The Bible was inspired by God, and it was written by men. It was the work of men who never saw each other, and who lived almost two thousand years apart. God had a part in it and man a part, and it is a complete whole. After two thousand years it is still fresh; it contains no untruth. It is composed of sixty-six books, written by forty men, and it is unassailable in any part, and all agree wonderfully well when brought together." six books, written by forty men, a assailable in any part, and all agr fully well when brought together."

HONG KONG'S PLAGUE Not Due to Bad Sewerage, but Filth in the

Victoria B C. June 24 - The steamer Sikah, thirteen days from Yokahama, has arinspection. All the effects of the oriental pas

sengers were fumigated. Advices report 577 deaths from the plague in Hong Kong from May 1 to June 7, 230 being under treatment. The total number of cases since the outbreak is about 1,200. The

new cases at Hong Kong average thirty per day, with a fearful death rate.

The sanitary authorities attribute the out-break not to the sewerage, but to fifth in the houses. A British officer and three men are reported as attacked, but the authorities believe that they have got a grip on the plague. In Canton, though the plague claims less vie tims than for some time, it is causing much los of life. According to a Kobe paper, although there had been signs of the plague diminish ing, thirty new cases were reported, and twenty-five deaths occurred on May 29, and on the 30th of May twenty-three ne and twenty-three deaths; on June 1, fifty-nine new cases and fifty-four deaths,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 24 .- A catboat was capsized by a sudden squall this morning off the Atlantic yacht clubhouse at the foot of Fifty-second street, Brooklyn. A pleasure party, consisting of six people, two men, two women, a boy and a 2-year-old girl, were thrown in the water. The accident was wit-nessed from the shore and the Atlantic yacht club's steam launch at once put out to the rescue. The men, the women, and the boy sank, however, before assistance could be red dered them. The little girl was saved.

BALTIMORE, June 24.-James T. Sav. 32

years old, who began playing ball ten years ago with the Wilmingtom team, and after ward infielder for Syracuse, Hartford, Jersey City, and Omaha teams, died here late last night. Death was due to consumption and an injury received in stealing from second to third base two years ago. NEW YORK, June 24.—A special to the World from Chicago, says: G. P. A. Healy, the fa-

day, at his home here. The exhaustion was due to the hot weather and old age. He was Relations Between China and Japan. the strained relations between China and Japan over the situation in Korea no further news has been received in this city. At both the Chinese and Japanese legations yesterday it was said the respective ministers were with-out more detailed information.

mous portrait painter, died of exhaustion to-

PANIC NARROWLY AVERTED.

Visitors to the Chicago Masonic Temple Roof Garden Badly Frightened.

the Masonic Temple roof garden, on the First Anniversary of the District twenty-first floor of the Masonic Temple, were given a decided fright this afternoon, and a panic was narrowly averted. A few minute before 4 o'clock fire was discovered in a rubbish room on the first floor, adjoining the shafts of the freight elevators, and for a few minutes it looked as though there would be

minutes it looked as though there would be serious consequences.

Prompt action on the part of the firemen prevented serious damage to the building, and therefore was confined to the rubbish heap and the felt wrappings of scores of steam and gas pipes which ran to the roof. There was no smoke perceptible on the roof until flames were discovered pouring from the doors of the freight elevator shafts. There was but little excitement in the building except on the roof. There the manager realized there might be danger of a panic, with frightful results, and at once went to the theater.

theater. He told the people there was a fire in the building and that as a measure of precaution they had better go down to the ground. Seven elevators were running and the people were all taken down in a very few minutes.

TWENTY-ONE WENT DOWN

An Overloaded Tug Swamped by Three Heavy Breakers.

FIFTY-FOUR PERSONS SAVED

Terrible Disaster on the Hudson to an Excursion Bound for the Fishing Banks-More Passengers Taken by the Captain Than

New York, June 24.-The tug James D. Niehol, with sixty-three excursionists and a crew numbering ten or twelve, sank at about I o'clock this afternoon some three miles off the Highlands. Fifty-four of those on board have been accounted for; the rest were probably drowned.

The tug left Fifth street and East river at 7.30 o'clock this morning, touched at Pier 3, East river, and then went on to the fishing grounds. She had, it is said, a license to carry fifty passengers, but sixty-three tickets ter on board, whose attendants, with the crew, brought the whole number on board to about seventy-five.

The tugs reached the banks on time, but the fishing was poor and the sea too rough for comfort, and about noon she started back. When about three miles east of the Highlands ship, the waves began to break heavily over her starboard rail. To dodge the water and wind the passengers began to run around to the port side and to climb on top of the deckhouse. The boat careened niarmingly to port and the water swept in over the rail. The terror stricken men rushed back to starboard and the tag sunk deeply down on that side. At the same moment three heavy breakers struck the boat in quick succession. SANE OUT OF SIGHT.

The captain, William Hyait, stuck pluckily to his post and sounded the whistle in a prolonged scream for help. Even as he did so, the tug, filled with the water that poured into

the rug, filled with the water that poured into her from both sides, sank out of sight in the water. She went down like a stone, carrying many of her passengers with her.

The water choked the ery of the whistle, but not before it nad been heard and heeded. The Clyde steamship Algonquin, a mile away, heard it and swung around to go back to the rescue. The rugs Wallace B. Flint, R. J. Moran, and Governor also hurried to the spot, From farther away came the C. E. Evarts, reaching the spot too late to be of service. The Algonquin sent her lifeboat with First Officer A. M. Rich and four sailors. They picked up ten men, one of whom, howand life beits on, but most of them were ellinging to bits of wreckage. A life raft sup-ported a dozen and the top of the pilot house

The unconscious man piezed up by the Algonquin was found in the Nichol's lifeboat. He was under the thwarts and entangled in fishing lines. The boat, practicably unsukable, was floating right side up, but full of water. Capt. S. C. Platt, of the Algonquin, says that while a stiff breeze was blowing there was no sudden squail. There was a big, that sharts see no. short, sharp sea on,

MOST OF THEM WERE GERMANS. The Algonquin brought those she had plexed up to the city. The living dispersed to their nomes, and the dead body, which has not been identified, was sent to the morgue. living on the lower east side of the city, Some of the tugs, not wishing to come to the city, transferred the men they had saved to the lower east side of the city.

The Sayers brought up thirty-four survivors and landed them on the cast side. The C. E. Evarts brought up two bodies and

several survivors. several survivors.

The Governor is supposed to have landed others in Brooklyn. Altogether fifty-four out of the seventy-live have been accounted for, three of them being dead. The officers of the Flint, for some unknown reason, de-

nied having rescued any of the men or know-ing anything of the matter.

John Magele, of 158 Stanton street, who was rescued by the Algonquin's leat, says he was caught under the awning of the tag when it sank. He managed to crawl out and seized a table which knot him allost. Finding his have the table, which would not support two, and started to swim. Soon after he was picked up, but Kaiser has not been seen since.

Interesting Church Service. terday morning at the Eastern Presbyterian Church. The pastor, entering upon his second year's work, was gratified to welcome forty-one new members, nearly all of them on confession of faith. Despite the intense heat the congregation was large. After a brief address by the pastor and welcome to the candidates the Lord's Supper was administered. The growth of this church under Dr. Easton's pastorate has been phenomenal, as 204 persons have united with the church since June last year.

last year. Vigilant and Valkyrie Getting Rendy. London, June 24.-The fitting out of the American sloop vacht Vigitant and the British cutter Valkyrie is proceeding rapidly. The Valkyrie's main boom has been length-ened several feet, and it is estimated that she ened several rect, and it is estimated that she will earry a thousand feet more canvas than she carried in her races in America. It is also stated that she has been lowered by the head, additional lead having been piaced on her keel. Both vachts are in perfect condi-tion. Neither of them was affected by the voyage across the Atlantie.

Robert Munn Drowned. While bathing in Little river, opposite Georgetown, yesterday afternoon, Robert Munn, a young white man, about 20 years of age, was accidentally drowned.

Munn was a butcher, and fived at No. 1423
Thirty-sixth street northwest.

The police were notified, and they are searching for the body, but as yet have been unsuecessful.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 24. - About 5 o'eloc. his morning, while the fire department was drilling on Broad street, the immense water tower toppled over and crashed into a surry, killing James H. Frederick. Mr. Frederick's

FOES OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Anti-Saloon League.

HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION

Congress Has Not Taken Satisfactory Action on the Question-President Wilson Exhorts the Members to Follow the Liquor Evil Even Into the Capitol.

The first anniversary of the Anti-Saloon League of the District of Columbia was held in the First Congregational church last night. Upon the platform were scated Rev. S. B. ilson, president of the league, Rev. James Yeames, John N. Stearns, secretary of the National Temperance Society: A. N. Canfield. and Mrs. T. B. Knapp, of Michigan,

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. James Yeames. John N. Stearns, of New York, then made a brief address in which he said that the league has been for the past twenty years looking to Congress to take adequate action against the liquor traffic but that their progress on that line was dis-

but that their progress on that line was dis-couraging.

Rev. A. E. Ewing, president of the league, theu read a synopsis of the history of the league which set forth the following facts: The Anti-Saloon League of the District of Columbia was organized at a meeting of dele-gates from churches and temperance organi-zations held in Flatcher M. E. Church, June of 1802 with Moles Sanat II Walker. autions held in Flatcher M. E. Church, June 23, 1893, with Major Sunnel H. Walker as president, 1976, R. H. Stewart, first vice president, and an executive committee including Mrs. H. A. Gillenwater, Mrs. M. B. Platt, Mr. A. N. Canfield, Mr. A. J. Redmond, Rev. Walter H. Brooks, and Mr. John R. Mahoney.

A reorganization of the league was effected June, 1894, and new officers elected with the exception of Mrs. Gillenwater, recording security.

PURPOSE OF THE LEAGUE.

The object of the league, as stated in the reamble of its constitution, is the uniting of the churches, the various temperance societies, and all other organizations within the eties, and all other organizations within the District of Columbia opposed to the liquor traffic, in aggressive opposition to the same. The active membership of the league is ac-cordingly composed of representatives of the various churches and temperance organiza-tions, together with affiliated societies. Other persons "introduced as opponents of the liquor traffic and accepted by the league" are admitted as associate members.

are admitted as associate members.

Thirty-five distinct churches, representing eight Protestant denominations, are represented in the league, together with the grand lodge and eight subordinate lodges of the Independent Order of Good Templars, the transfer test of the dependent Order of Good Templars, the grand tent and six subordinate tents of the Independent Order of Rechabites, three councils of the Sons of Jonadab, five divisions of the Sons of Temperance, the District W. C. T., U. and seven of its auxiliaries, the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society, Newman Temperance Legion of the First Congregational church, and the Central Union Mission.

tional church, and the Central Union Mission.

The league employed Jesse C. Suter as clera on July 10. 1865, and since that date Mr. Suter, in his official capacity, has been recognized by the excise board and has been present at the meetings of the board to represent the interests of the churches and temperance organizations and as an offset to the representation of the squor men. According to Mr. Suter, 462 wholesale places and 638 barrooms were licensed during the last fiscal year, while in the fiscal year closing 137 wholesale places and 604 barrooms, including thirteen "clubs" were licensed. This report shows a decrease of 159.

WHAT THE LIQUOR MEN PAT. liquor men was \$75,350, while the cost of licenses this year has amounted to \$275.850. Sixty-one bar room applications and eight during the present license year, while several others have been rejected but afterward approved. The number of protests during the present license year has been 300, as against less than 100 during the last license year. The synopsis of the league's history includes a financial statement, giving the total versulitary of the generalization of 25% and

work was primarily and especially for the children, "The children are those who are children. "The children are those who to be the creators of public sentiment." Yeames concluded with the prophecy that truth is truth and God is God we will yet w

victory." DR. WILSON'S EXHORTATION. Dr. Wilson followed with a stirring exhor-

tation to create energy in the work. "The Anti Saloon league believes in pure public men, in the purity of city government,

do away with it."

Dr. Wilson suggested that every Christian owed it to himself or herself to be an Anti-Saloen League man or woman, and that "if we did owe it to ourselves to become members, the same reasons imposed upon us the obligation of going forward with the work until success crowned our efforts."

success crowned our efforts."

"The best indication of earnestness in the cause is shown," concluded Dr. Wissin, "in the rapidity with which your pocketbooks are emptied for the work." After a collection had been taken up Mrs. T. B. Knapp, of Michigan, spoke at some length on the evils of intem-perance. The services then closed with the

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 24.—Gen. J. S. Coxey, the commonweal leader, delivered adto-day. The first was in the afternoon at the Northeastern Market, Twenty-sixth street and Girard avenue, the other in the evening, of Labor Lyceum hall, on north Sixth street Good crowls were in attendance at both places, and the speaker gave his usual lecture

Postponed the Convention. A notice signed by Lewis Willis, president, and Samuel E. Jones, secretary of the McKinley Tariff League, has been issued. It states that after conferring with different leaders of the Republican party, and also the Congres-Republican clubs called by the McKinley Tarif League to meet in this city July 2, 1894, has been postponed for the present, subject to the

DENVER. Colo., June 24.—The trial of the seventy-three commonwealers at Julesburg on the charge of seizing a Union Pacific engine was concluded in the United States court last evening. Judge Hallet sent Edward Uqurhart to the lail at Pueblo for four months, and six men to the Arapahoe jail for thirty days. The other men were discharged.

To Explore Arctic Regions PHILADELPHIA, June 24. - All the details of the Charles E. Hite expedition to the interior of Labrador have now been fixed, and the little party will leave Philadelphia for the unexplored land of ice in Carribou at the last of the month, sailing from New York by the steamer Miranda, in company with Dr. F. A. Cook's Arctic expedition, on the 30th.

Frye's Army Passes Through the City. The advance guard of Frye's army, which reached the outskirts of this city Saturday, passed through the city yesterday morning. They were escorted by a number of common-wealers and went to the Coxey camp, near Bladensburg, about six miles from the city.